

No. 4983. 號三十六百九千四第 日八十月八年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 9th OCTOBER, 1878. 四拜禮 號九月十英 港香 [PRICE \$2] PER MONTH.

The diagram illustrates the experimental setup. A subject is seated at a table, looking at a video screen. A video camera is positioned above the screen. A horizontal bar is placed between the subject and the screen. A vertical scale is visible on the right side of the screen. The subject is looking at a target on the screen.

Extracts.

COUNSEL.

By EDWARD FAWCETT.
Court, watch with me the dead, cold-carven
Faint-lidded and quite dumb.
All shrouded in a dim, still place;
Nay, follow me, and come.
Why pause? Her lips can say no suppliant
word.
Nor any bitter thing.
She lies so peacefully, poor weaned bird,
With worried, folded wing.
Passionate sorrow or stern sorrow alike
Were nothingness to her.
Though you should fondly kiss or cruelly
strike,
She will not breathe or stir.

Death's hands, to her bowed spirit having been
Each feature of relief.
Are lifted 'neath the memory of her sin,
And softly plead for peace.
Sanction their pleading with one sacred kiss.
And after, while you live,
Learn how all perfect it is
Utterly to forgive!

SHOOTING RAPIDS.

To those who are not of the pleasure
that comparatively few Englishmen have ever
enjoyed, and no picture can give an idea of
what it is. There is a fascination in the
motion, as of poetry or music, which must
be experienced to be understood; the excitement
is greater than when on board a steamer,
because you are so much nearer the seething
water, and the canoe seems such a fragile
thing to contend with the mad forces, into
the very thick of which is has to be steered.
Where the stream begins to descend, the
water is an inclined plane, smooth as a
billiard table; beyond, it breaks into curling,
glaming rolls which end off in white, boiling
whirls, where the water has been on the
rocks beneath. On the brink of the inclined
plane, the canoe seems to pause for an instant.
The captain is at the bow, a broader,
stronger paddle than usual in his hand—his
eye kindling with enthusiasm, and every
nerve and fibre in his body at its utmost
tension. They know that this false
stroke, or two-walk a turn of the captain's
wrist at the critical moment, means death.
A push with the paddles, and straight and
swift as an arrow, the canoe shoots right
down into the mad vortex; now into a cross
current that would twist her broadside round,
but that every mad fight against it, then
she steers right for a rock, to which she is
being resistlessly sucked, and on which it
seems as if she would be dashed to pieces;
but a rapid turn of the captain's paddle at
the right moment, and she rushes past the
black mass, riding gallantly as a race-horse.
The waves boil up at the side threatening to
outright her, except a dash of spray or the
cap of the wave, nothing gets in, and she
speeds into the calm reach beyond, all
draw long breaths, and hope that another
rapid is near.—From "Ocean to Ocean," by
the Rev. George M. Grant.

SCANTILY CLOTHED LADIES.

The clothed races of Africa, whether Moslem
or Christian, are apt to neglect the virtue
which is next to godliness; while the
naked races of the lowest type cover themselves
with oil, paint, or grease, to protect
their skins from the sun. But these
people of the Gold Coast are, perhaps, the
most cleanly natives in the world. They
take a bath in the morning, and another in
the evening, washing themselves from head
to foot with palm-oil soap of their own manufacture,
and then rub lime-juice over the skin.
At almost every hour of the day may be heard
infantile shrieks and lamentations, which,
when traced to their source, are found to proceed
from children three years of age being
washed by their scarcely older than themselves.
As for the boys, they are always in
the water; the sea is their playground.
Lying on pieces of board outside the surf,
they let the breakers carry them in—a playful
and dangerous amusement. Being so
soothed at every leisure moment in the day,
which practice prairie accounts for the
beauty of their teeth. The women also
perform the bath, and arrange it in tasteful
coiffures. Their dress is in childhood a girdle
of beads; the use of which is universal
throughout Black Africa, from the Niger to
the Nile, and is portrayed on the monuments
of Egypt. A mythical meaning appears to
be attached to this part of the apparel. In
Wadai, according to Mohammed of Fournier,
if a man wishes to make overtures to a woman,
he jingles her girdle. On the Gold Coast, to
touch the beads of a married woman is a
crime, and the offender pays a heavy fine, as
in the case of the Dahomeans. In Dahomey
a queen's girdle is death. When the child
becomes a girl she is invested with the waist-
cloth, in addition to the girdle; and when
she is married receives a kind of plaid or
shawl, which she wears according to her
fancy. The men have a similar garment,
and wear it always like a toga—the left
shoulder covered, the right arm bare. When
they need a superior, they uncover the left
shoulder. They laugh at our coats, waist-
coats, under-vestments, and trousers, saying
that instead of wearing one piece, we dress
ourselves in rags.—From "The African
Sketch Book," by Winwood Reade.

A FLIRTING DODGE.

To-day there was a very sweet young lady
from Brooklyn sitting on the Congress Hall
balcony. She always has lots of admirers—
a natural thing enough, when you know that
the report had gotten around that she was
an heiress. She is a very shrewd young
lady. Instead of entertaining a galaxy of
fellows all at once, she takes them one at a
time. Then, if one wants to talk business,
he can always have an opportunity. A
Knickerbocker Club fellow got hold of her
yesterday. He must have "jazzed" her for
an hour steady, at least, until a young
Chicago fellow thought her over. When
he departed of getting a word in edgewise.
If he had known the Knickerbocker Club
fellow he would have been tempted to have
joined in the conversation and seen him out.
The young lady seemed to like the fellow,
and was bound to let him have his way clear
to the Chicago fellow.

Well, how did the Chicago fellow manage
it?
Why he simply walked around behind the
New York fellow, and remarked to a friend,
just loud enough for the enraptured lover to
overhear—

"Well, John, that fellow wouldn't let
me alone. He was just as sure as I was that
a fearful rest was in the back of his coat,
would he?"

The New York fellow overheard the
remark. His look of interest cooled in a
moment, as he worked his back around toward
the wall, as if he was trying to conceal
something. He imagined the thousand
people were looking at him. He didn't lean
forward and look sweetly into the young
lady's eyes any more. He put his hand
convulsively around toward his back, accom-
panied a few times in a business-like way, look-
ed red in the face, and then said he expected
a friend was looking after him. He excused
himself abruptly, and slipped off toward
the elevator with his face to the young
lady. He didn't walk straight, but worked
himself along sideways, keeping his back
toward the wall, and then disappeared up the
elevator, just as the young fellow from
Chicago sat down by the young lady, and
confronted the version of the old-fashioned
tale of love and hope.

Some things right?—Eli Perkins in
the "Graphic."

THE DAYS OF KING HARRY.

Henry VIII's court, in its noisy merriment,
was like a village fair. The king, says
Holme's account, himself danced and joust-
ing, singing, dancing, wrestling, casting of
the bar, playing at the rebeck, and other
games, in setting of songs, and making of
ballads. He leaps the moats with a polo,
and was once within an ace of being killed.
He is so fond of wrestling, that publicly, on
the field of the Cloth of Gold, he subdued
Francis I. in his arms to try to throw him.
This is how a common soldier or a
bricklayer now-a-days tries a new comrade.
In fact, they regarded gross jests and brutal
buffoneries as amusements, as soldiers and
bricklayers do now. In every nobleman's
house there was a fool, whose business it was
to utter potted jests, to make conceits
and riddles, to sing licentious
songs, as we might hear now in a beer-house.
They thought insults and obscenity a joke.
They were foul-mouthed, they listened to
Rabelais' words undisturbed, and delighted in
conversations which would revolt us. They
had no respect for humanity; the rights of
property, the habits of good breeding
began only under Louis XIV., and by imita-
tion of the French; at this time they all
blurred out the word that fitted in, and that
was most frequently a coarse word.—From
Taine's "History of English Literature."

DEATH OF BLAKE.

He had bled farewell to most of his
obscure and obscure children, many of them
sitting in his cabin, from its windows could
be seen the green hills and
apple bowers of Devonshire glowing under
the autumnal sunshine; but just as the St.
George's rounded Rame Head, and came in
view of Plymouth, with all its spires and
shipping, Blake, the hero of so many gallant
battles, yielded up his last breath. This was
on the evening of the 17th of August, 1857.
A true model in all things of a British sailor,
Blake during his stirring career had been as
proud of his money as of his blood, and
notwithstanding the many opportunities he
had of enriching himself, at a time when all
men were doing so, by the plunder of the
enemy and the pillage of the sea, he had not
increased his patrimony by so much as £200.
His remains were interred with much solemnity
in Henry VIII's chapel at Westminster.
Cromwell, fully sensible of his merit, says
Samuel Johnson, in his "Life of Admiral
Blake," ordered him a pompous funeral; and
people of all parties, by his valor, benevolence,
and public spirit. It was among some of the mean
outrages which blot the triumph of the
Restoration that Blake's mouldering remains
were, thirteen years after interment, removed
from their resting-place to another in the
neighbouring churchyard of St. Margaret.
But the tale of his life is not the subject of
this notice. It is a portion of the history of his
country; and it must never be forgotten that he
was the first English admiral who taught our
contemporaries of danger for which they have
ever been famous; and thus he deserves to
be regarded more than any other as the
real founder of British naval history.—From
Casell's "British Battles on Land and Sea."

THE ELEPHANT IS NOT A HARM-
LESS CREATURE.

The impression on the minds of many
people is that the elephant is a harmless
creature, and that, as with the giraffe, it is
almost a crime to destroy him. That in
countries where he is left altogether undisturbed,
he is peacefully inclined, and only
attacks the white creature, but to mankind
I can readily believe; but in those where he
is subject to molestation, he can hardly be
said to retain his innocuousness, as instances
are on record, both in Africa and
elsewhere, of his attacking travellers and
others who have not offended him in any way.
In India, indeed, it would appear that
large male elephants (those called gowdahs
or zameens) are not seldom found wandering
from the herd, whence the natives believe
they are driven as a punishment for their
ferocious excesses. These animals are a ter-
ror to the district, as, without the slightest
provocation, they will attack every man,
woman, or child that chances to cross their
path. Even when domesticated, especially
during the heat season, the elephant, accord-
ing to Mr. Corne, not unfrequently evinces
blind fury, at least towards his conquerors.
On one occasion this gentleman saw a state-
ment elephant go two smaller ones in the midst
of the herd, in a terrific manner. When the
herd animals were chained down, conscious of
their impending fate, they roared most
piteously; but, notwithstanding their pros-
trated situation and submissive cries, he
unfeelingly and deliberately drove his tusks
through them, and transfused them to the
ground. But whether or not the elephant is
the harmless creature he is represented by
many, certain it is that to the sportsman he
is the most formidable of all the beasts, the
lion not excepted, that roam the African
wilds.—From "The Lion and the Elephant,"
by C. J. Anderson.

PARENTAL CRUELTY.

(New York Sun.)
One day recently a respectable dressed
man carried a well-grown child, muffled up
and apparently sick, into French's Hotel.
He placed the child on the stairs and began
to talk to it in a very unkind, rough way.
The attention of the guests was attracted,
and they gathered around.

"You are able to walk up stairs by your-
self," the man said, "and I will not carry
you."

"Oh, oh," the child sobbed, "do carry me
up; you say, do you know ever since I
was run over by the car, and lost both my
feet, I can't walk up stairs alone."

"That's all stuff," the man answered;
"get up at once, or I'll make you."

The poor child began to sob worse than
before, and the brutal man gave it a severe
thump over the side of the head. The child
let out a scream, and the indignation of the
by-standers was excited, and one of them
said to the man, "Is that yours?"

"What's that to you?" the man answered;
"I won't tell you."

"He's my father," the child sobbed,
"and he killed my mother—just as he
killed me—so kill me."

The man doubled his fist and made as
though he was about to give the child a
severe blow. One of the by-standers inter-
fered, and said, "Say, if you don't stop
this, I'll call a policeman. I never saw
such a brutal father in all my life."

The man began to fumble in his pockets,
and then cried out, "Take care, he's
got a knife. He's going to stick you."

Sure enough, the man produced a knife
and opened it. The crowd slipped out one
by one, except two.

"Bring an officer," one of them cried to a
friend.

"If I am arrested," the man said, "it shall
be for something," and thereupon he plun-
ged the knife into the body of the child.
The child shrieked, "I'm murdered, I'm
murdered," and a crowd rushed to the spot.
The man quietly raised the child in his arms,
and removing his hat, said, "Gentlemen, this
is a wooden child. I'm a ventriloquist, and
little offering you may be pleased to make
will be very acceptable."

An honest John Bull travelling through
Germany, on arriving at the gate of a city, was
requested to describe himself. Not knowing
exactly what description to apply, he mumbled
that he was "an elector of the Reichstag."
As an elector in Germany is rather a
more important personage than those who bear
that honorable title in England, the Germans
immediately turned out, and did military honors
to the English elector.

Insurances.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.
11192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.
471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents.
1174 25th June, 1872.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.
717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of the Company, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. MILLER, Agent.
11 Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, are prepared to grant insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.
1089 Hongkong, 16th October, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.
11351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYMPHANT & Co., General Agents.
851 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of \$10,000.
A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurances; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.
Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at the current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, All the profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, 1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, removed from town, 1 per cent.
As such, and their contents, 1 per cent.
Goods, Offices, Shops, &c., 1 per cent.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/3 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/5 of the annual rate.
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 12 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
678 Hongkong, 13th August, 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
In conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst., altering Clause No. 139, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:—
Two-thirds (2/3) to all contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.
One-third (1/3) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.
314 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OCEANIC SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the Undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to the following conditions, viz:—
One-third (1/3) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
Two-thirds (2/3) to all contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.
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AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.
314 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

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Not exceeding 1 month, 1/3 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/5 of the annual rate.
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 12 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
678 Hongkong, 13th August, 1868.

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Not exceeding Ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/3 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/5 of the annual rate.
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 12 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
678 Hongkong, 13th August, 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
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AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.
314 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

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AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.
314 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

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Not exceeding Ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/3 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/5 of the annual rate.
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 12 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
678 Hongkong, 13th August, 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
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Two-thirds (2/3) to all contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.
One-third (1/3) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.
314 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/3 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/5 of the annual rate.
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 12 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
678 Hongkong, 13th August, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/3 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/5 of the annual rate.
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 12 months, the full annual rate.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents, The Queen Insurance Company.
241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/3 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/5 of the annual rate.
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 12 months, the full annual rate.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
241 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, 1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, removed from town, 1 per cent.
As such, and their contents, 1 per cent.
Goods, Offices, Shops, &c., 1 per cent.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

HONGKONG.

FROM and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
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